

SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, TOMOHISA HOSHINO, a citizen of Japan residing at Nirasaki-Shi, Yamanashi, Japan, VINCENT VEZIN, a citizen of France residing at Nirasaki-Shi, Yamanashi, Japan and GISHI CHUNG, a citizen of Republic of Korea residing at Nirasaki-Shi, Yamanashi, Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

FABRICATION PROCESS OF A SEMICONDUCTOR DEVICE  
INCLUDING A CVD PROCESS OF A METAL FILM

of which the following is a specification:-

## CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

The present invention is based on Japanese Priority Application 2000-115187 filed on April 17, 2000, the entire contents thereof are incorporated  
5 herein by reference.

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to fabrication of semiconductor devices and more  
10 particularly to a fabrication process of a semiconductor device including the step of forming a metal film on a barrier conductor layer by way of a CVD process.

In the fabrication process of semiconductor  
15 devices such as a wafer process, various metal films or patterns are formed on a substrate such as a Si wafer or a glass slab for providing interconnection. In the process of forming such metal films, it is practiced to provide a barrier conductor layer  
20 between the metal film and the underlying insulating layer such that diffusion of metal ions from the metal film into the underlying insulating layer is effectively blocked. Although the barrier conductor layer is generally called "barrier metal," various  
25 conductive compounds such as tungsten nitride (WN) are used for this purpose. Thus, the barrier metal layer is referred to in this specification as a barrier conductor layer.

A tungsten nitride layer may be formed by a  
30 CVD process of tungsten hexafluoride ( $WF_6$ ) and ammonia ( $NH_3$ ), or by a PVD process. Further, a metal film is provided on such a barrier conductor layer by various processes including a CVD process, a PVD

process, or an electroplating process. By patterning such a metal film together with the underlying barrier conductor layer, interconnection patterns connecting various elements of the LSI are formed.

5               With the advancement in the art of device miniaturization, the number of the interconnection patterns formed on an LSI is increasing. Associated therewith, the density of the interconnection patterns is also increasing. By using a metal film  
10 such as a Cu film formed by a CVD process, it is possible to form the interconnection patterns on an LSI with large density and decreased pitch. On the other hand, the use of such a metal film formed by a CVD process raises the problem of peeling-off of the  
15 metal film, particularly when a CMP process is applied thereto in a process such as a dual damascene process. Further, such a poor adhesion between the metal film and the barrier conductor layer can become the cause of disconnection or short-circuit inside an  
20 LSI.

              In the case the metal conductor layer is formed by a PVD process, this problem of poor adhesion is generally avoided. However, a PVD process is not a suitable process for forming densely arrayed  
25 interconnection patterns due to the problem of poor step coverage.

              The reason why the adhesion of the metal conductor layer changes depending on the method of forming the metal conductor layer is understood as  
30 follows. In the case a metal film is formed by a PVD process, the amount of impurity elements incorporated into the metal film is very small. In the case the metal film is formed by a CVD process, on the other

hand, the metal film tends to incorporate various impurity elements such as C or F, originating from the organic source compounds used in the CVD process, therein.

5                   Meanwhile, recent, leading edge LSIs use a so-called multilayer interconnection structure for interconnecting various elements formed in the LSI electrically. In such a multilayer interconnection structure, plural interconnection layers are provided  
10 with intervening interlayer insulation films interposed therebetween. In order to interconnect different interconnection layers with each other or to interconnect an interconnection layer to a part of the active element such as a diffusion region formed  
15 in a substrate, the multilayer interconnection structure generally includes a number of contact holes or via holes filled with a conductive plug of Al or Cu.

                  In the case of advanced LSIs having a very  
20 large integration density and complex interconnection pattern, the diameter of the contact hole is decreased according to the design rule for increased integration density, while the depth of the contact hole is increased as a result of increase of the  
25 number of the interconnection layers used in the multilayer interconnection structure. As a result, there occurs an increase of aspect ratio (depth/diameter ratio) in such contact holes.

                  It should be noted that a metal film and a  
30 barrier conductor layer are provided so as to cover the bottom surface and the sidewall surface of contact holes also in the case the contact holes have a very large aspect ratio. In view of superiority of

step coverage, the metal film and the barrier conductor layer are preferably formed by a CVD process, particularly when the contact hole has a large aspect ratio as noted before. Typically, a tungsten nitride film or a tantalum nitride (TaN) film formed by a CVD process is used for the barrier conductor layer while a Cu film formed by a CVD process is used for the metal film. On the other hand, such a conventional contact structure has suffered from the problem of poor adhesion as long as the barrier conductor layer and the metal film are formed by a CVD process.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is a general object of the present invention to provide a novel and useful fabrication process of a semiconductor device wherein the foregoing problems are eliminated.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a fabrication process of a semiconductor device wherein the adhesion between a barrier conductor layer and a conductor film formed thereon is improved.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method for fabricating a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

forming a barrier conductor layer on a substrate;

exposing said barrier conductor layer to a first reducing gas atmosphere at an elevated substrate temperature;

forming, after said step of exposing said barrier conductor layer to said first reducing gas

atmosphere, a metal film on said barrier conductor layer by a CVD process; and

exposing said metal film to a second reducing gas atmosphere at an elevated substrate temperature.

According to the present invention, the adhesion between the barrier conductor layer and the metal film formed by the CVD process is improved substantially. In the invention noted above, the first reducing gas may be any or more of silane, ammonia or hydrogen, while the second reducing gas may be any or more of hydrogen and nitrogen. The first and second exposing steps may be conducted at a substrate temperature of 250 - 500° C. It is preferable to use a monosilane  $\text{SiH}_4$  for the silane source compound, which is generally represented as  $\text{Si}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ . Further, it is preferable to conduct the first exposing process at the temperature of 300 - 450°C and the second exposing process at the temperature of 300 - 400°C. Further, it is preferable to form the metal film by Cu and the barrier layer by Ta or TaN.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of fabricating a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

forming a barrier conductor layer of any of tungsten nitride or tantalum nitride on a substrate; exposing said barrier conductor layer to a plasma of a reducing gas at an elevated temperature; and

forming, after said step of exposing said barrier conductor layer to said plasma, a metal conductor layer on said barrier conductor layer by a

CVD process.

According to the present invention, excellent blocking of element diffusion is achieved by using tungsten nitride or tantalum nitride for the barrier conductor layer. Further, adhesion between the barrier conductor layer and the metal film is improved. In the present invention, the barrier conductor layer may be provided directly on the substrate or on an insulating film covering the surface of the substrate. Preferably, H<sub>2</sub> is used for the reducing gas. Further, it is preferable to conduct the plasma process at a temperature of 50 - 400°C, more preferably at a temperature of 100 - 250°C. In the present invention, it is further preferable to conduct an exposing step exposing the metal film to a reducing gas after the step of forming the metal film at an elevated temperature of 250 - 500°C, more preferably at a temperature of 300 - 400°C. The metal film may be formed of a Cu film.

Another object of the present invention is to provide a method of fabricating a semiconductor device, comprising the steps of:

alternately and repeatedly forming, on a substrate, an insulating film, a barrier conductor layer of any of tungsten nitride and tantalum nitride, and a metal film, said metal film being formed by a CVD process,

wherein a step of exposing said barrier conductor film to a plasma of a reducing gas at an elevated temperature is interposed between said step of forming said barrier conductor layer and said step of forming said metal film.

In order to conduct the foregoing

fabrication process, the present invention uses a semiconductor fabrication apparatus including a first processing unit that forms the barrier conductor layer directly on the substrate or on the insulating film on the substrate and a second processing unit that forms the metal film on the barrier conductor layer by a CVD process, wherein the semiconductor fabrication apparatus further includes a first reducing unit for exposing a specimen supplied thereto to a first reducing gas at an elevated temperature and a second reducing unit for exposing a specimen supplied thereto to a second reducing gas at an elevated temperature. Alternatively, the semiconductor fabrication apparatus may include a first processing unit forming a barrier conductor layer of tungsten nitride or tantalum nitride directly on a substrate or on an insulating film covering the substrate, a second processing unit forming a metal film by a CVD process, and a third processing unit exposing a specimen supplied thereto to a plasma of a reducing gas at an elevated temperature.

Other objects and further features of the present invention will become apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the attached drawings.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG.1 is a flowchart showing the process flow of fabricating a semiconductor device according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS.2 - 9 are diagrams showing various process steps in the flowchart of FIG.1;



FIG.10 is a flowchart showing the process flow of fabricating a semiconductor device according to a second embodiment of the present invention;

FIGS.11 - 19 are diagrams showing various  
5 process steps in the flowchart of FIG.10; and

FIGS.20 - 25 are diagrams showing the construction of various cluster-type apparatuses used in the present invention.

10 DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS  
[FIRST EMBODIMENT]

Hereinafter, the fabrication process of a semiconductor device according to a first embodiment of the present invention will be described with  
15 reference to FIG.1 showing a flowchart and FIGS.2 - 9 showing a process flow of the fabrication process of the semiconductor device.

Referring to the flowchart of FIG.1, the process starts with a step S1 in which a Si substrate  
20 10 is covered by a plurality of insulating films 12a - 12c consecutively as represented in FIG.2, with intervening etching stopper films not illustrated. For the sake of simplicity, the insulating films 12a - 12c are collectively designated by a reference  
25 numeral 12. In the step S1 corresponding to FIG.2, a via hole 14a for a conductor plug and a groove 14b for an interconnection pattern are formed by an etching process. Thereby, the via hole 14a and the groove 14b form together a stepped structure in the  
30 cross-section of FIG.2.

In the structure of FIG.2, it should be noted that there is already formed an interconnection pattern 16 on the substrate 10 such that the

interconnection pattern 16 is laterally supported by the insulating film 12a, wherein the interconnection pattern 16 may be a Cu pattern formed by a CVD process. Further, there is provided a barrier conductor layer 18 between the interconnection pattern 16 and the substrate 10 or between the interconnection pattern 16 and the insulating film 12a. The barrier conductor layer 18 may be formed of a TaN film formed by a PVD process.

Next, in the step 2 of FIG.1, a wet cleaning process is applied to the structure of FIG.2 and any impurities 20, which may be a polymer residue formed at the time of the etching process of the via hole 14a or the groove 14b, are removed, as represented in FIG.3. In FIGS.3 - 9, illustration of the substrate 10 is omitted for the sake of simplicity.

Next, in the step of FIG.4 corresponding to the step 3 of FIG.1, a barrier conductor layer 22 is formed so as to cover the sidewalls of the via hole 14a and the groove 14a and further the surface of the conductor pattern 16 exposed at the bottom of the via hole 14. The barrier conductor layer 22 may be formed by a PVD process of Ta or W such as an evaporation deposition process. By conducting the PVD process in an atmosphere of ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) or nitrogen ( $\text{N}_2$ ) under a pressure of 1 - 30 Pa and at a temperature between the room temperature and about 200°C, a nitride film of tantalum (TaN) or tungsten (WN) is obtained for the barrier conductor layer 22.

Next, in the step of FIG.5 corresponding to the step S4 of FIG.1, the structure of FIG.4 is subjected to an annealing process conducted in a

reducing gas atmosphere. Preferably, a silane ( $\text{Si}_n\text{H}_{2n+2}$ ) gas, particularly a monosilane ( $\text{SiH}_4$ ) gas, or an ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ) gas or a hydrogen gas ( $\text{H}_2$ ) or a nitrogen gas ( $\text{N}_2$ ) is used for the reducing gas, and  
5 the annealing process is conducted under a reduced pressure environment of about 40Pa at the temperature of 250 - 500°C, preferably 450°C, for a duration of about 3 minutes. During the annealing process, one or more of the foregoing reducing gases are supplied. In  
10 the case of using  $\text{NH}_3$ , the  $\text{NH}_3$  gas is supplied with a flow-rate of 200 SCCM in the maximum, while in the case of using  $\text{SiH}_4$ , the  $\text{SiH}_4$  gas is supplied with a flow-rate of 5SCCM in the maximum. In the case of using  $\text{H}_2$ , the  $\text{H}_2$  gas is supplied with a flow-rate of  
15 500 SCCM in the maximum. Thereby, two or more gases may be mixed in the annealing process.

Next, the step of FIG.6 corresponding to the step S5 of FIG.1 is conducted, in which a metal film 24 of Cu is formed on the barrier conductor  
20 layer 22 by a CVD process.

More specifically, an organic metal containing a monovalent ion of Cu in an organic solvent is used as the source of the CVD process. The organic solvent may be based on  
25 hexafluoroacetylacetonate containing any of trimethylvinyl silane, aryltrimethyl silane, 2-methyl-1-hexene-3-ene, 3-hexyne-2,5-dimethoxy, hexafluoropropyne or triethoxyvinyl silane as the ligand for bonding with a Cu atom. The CVD process is  
30 conducted under a reduced pressure of 10 - 104Pa, preferably under the pressure of 27 - 133Pa, at the temperature of 140 - 240°C, preferably at the temperature of 150 - 210°C, together with a carrier

gas of H<sub>2</sub>, He, N<sub>2</sub>, Ar, and the like, supplied with a flow-rate of 500 SCCM in the maximum.

Next, in the step of FIG.7 corresponding to the step S7 of FIG.1, a Cu layer 26 is deposited on the metal film 24 by an electrolytic plating process such that the Cu layer 26 fills the via hole 14a and the groove 14b. In the state of FIG.7, the Cu layer 26 further covers the top surface of the insulating film 12 via the barrier conductor layer 22 and the Cu film 24.

Next, in the step of FIG.8 corresponding to the step S7 of FIG.1, the Cu layer 26 thus formed is then subjected to an annealing process conducted in a reducing atmosphere. More specifically, an atmosphere of any of NH<sub>3</sub>, He, H<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub> and Ar is used, and the annealing process is conducted under a pressure of at least 10 Pa at a temperature of 250 - 500°C for a duration of about 0.5 minutes or more. For example, the annealing process may be conducted at 350°C over a duration of 5 minutes. The duration of the annealing process depends on the annealing temperature. When the annealing process is conducted at 350°, the H<sub>2</sub> gas is supplied as the reducing gas with a flow-rate of 400 SCCM. It should be noted that the order of the foregoing steps S6 and S7 may be exchanged.

Finally, in the step of FIG.9 corresponding to the step S8 of FIG.1, a CMP (chemical mechanical polishing) process is applied to the structure of FIG.8 and the Cu layer 26 locating above the insulating film 12 is removed. Typically, the CMP process is conducted on a platen while dripping slurry containing therein silica abrasive particles,

until the top surface of the insulating film 12 is exposed. Thereby, a Cu conductor pattern 29 is formed so as to fill the groove 14b, together with a Cu plug 28 filling the via hole 14a. Thereby, the top surface of the Cu conductor pattern 29 forms a planarized flush surface with the top surface of the insulating film 12.

Further, by conducting other suitable processes commonly used in the fabrication process of semiconductor devices, the fabrication process of the present embodiment is completed.

#### [SECOND EMBODIMENT]

Next, the semiconductor fabrication process according to a second embodiment of the present invention will be described with reference to FIG.10 showing a flowchart and FIGS.11 - 18 showing the process flow. In the drawings, those parts corresponding to the parts described previously are designated by the same reference numerals and the description thereof will be omitted.

Referring to FIG.11 corresponding to the step S11 of FIG.10, the via hole 14a for a conductor plug and the groove pattern 14b corresponding to an interconnection pattern are formed in the insulating film 12.

Next, in the step of FIG.12 corresponding to the step S12 of FIG.10, the via hole 14a and the groove 14b are subjected to a cleaning process.

Next, a barrier conductor layer 30 of WN is formed in the step of FIG.13 corresponding to the step S13 of FIG.10 such that the barrier conductor layer 30 covers the sidewalls of the via hole 14a and

the groove 14b and further the top surface of the conductor pattern 16 exposed at the bottom of the via hole 14a. The barrier conductor layer 30 may be formed by a CVD process conducted under a reduced pressure of 10 - 500 Pa at a temperature of 300 - 500°C, while using WF<sub>6</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> as the source materials.

Next, the barrier conductor layer 30 thus formed is exposed to a plasma of a reducing gas in the step of FIG.14 corresponding to the step S14 of FIG.14. In the process of FIG.14, a H<sub>2</sub> gas is supplied with a flow-rate of 1 - 500 SCCM as the reducing gas, and plasma is excited in the H<sub>2</sub> gas under the pressure of 1 - 500 Pa, by applying thereto a high frequency power of 400 kHz - 13.65 MHz. The exposure is conducted at the temperature of 100 - 450°C.

Next, in the step of FIG.15 corresponding to the step S15 of FIG.10, a metal layer 32 is deposited on the barrier conductor layer 30 by a CVD process similarly to the Cu film 24 of the previous embodiment.

Next, in the step of FIG.16 corresponding to the step S16 of FIG.10, the structure of FIG.15 is subjected to an annealing process conducted in a reducing atmosphere. In the step of FIG.16, an H<sub>2</sub> gas or an N<sub>2</sub> gas is used for the annealing atmosphere and the annealing is conducted under a reduced pressure of at least 10 Pa, preferably 670 Pa, at a temperature of 300 - 350°C over a duration of about 5 minutes while supplying the reducing gas with a flow-rate of 400 SCCM. It should be noted that the duration of the annealing process depends on the

annealing temperature.

Next, in the step of FIG.17 corresponding to the step S17 of FIG.10, a Cu layer 34 is deposited on the Cu film 32 so as to fill the via hole 14a and the groove 14b completely, wherein the Cu layer 34 thus formed covers also the top surface of the insulating film 22 via the barrier conductor layer 30 and the Cu film 32.

Next, in the step of FIG.18 corresponding to the step S18 of FIG.10, the Cu layer 34 above the top surface of the insulating layer 12 is removed by a CMP process and an interconnection pattern 37 filling the groove 14b is formed together with a conductor plug 36 filling the via hole 14a.

Further, by conducting other suitable processes commonly used in the fabrication process of semiconductor devices, the fabrication process of the present embodiment is completed.

FIG.19 describe the result of adherence test conducted on the metal film of various structures, wherein EXP1 - EXP4 correspond to the first embodiment and the barrier conductor layer of TaN or WN is subjected to a first annealing process in a reducing atmosphere before the Cu film is deposited thereon by a CVD process and the Cu film thus deposited on the barrier conductor layer is applied with a second annealing process in a reducing atmosphere. On the other hand, EXP5 corresponds to the second embodiment and the barrier conductor layer of WN is subjected to an H<sub>2</sub> plasma before the Cu film is deposited thereon by a CVD process. In EXP1 - EXP5, the process conditions described previously are used.

Further, FIG.19 shows the COMP1 - COMP4

wherein COMP1 - COMP4 correspond to EXP1 - EXP4 respectively and represent the case in which at least one of the first and second annealing steps is omitted. Further, FIG.19 shows REF, wherein REF  
5 represents the case in which a TaN barrier conductor layer is provided by a PVD process and a Cu film is provided by a CVD process after covering the TaN barrier conductor layer by a Cu film formed by a PVD process. In REF, the first annealing step of the  
10 present invention is eliminated. Otherwise, the experiments COMP1 - COMP4 and REF of FIG.19 are conducted under the conditions explained with reference to the first and second embodiments.

In the experiments of FIG.19, the  
15 evaluation of the adhesion was made by a tape test and a tensile strength test, wherein the tape test was conducted by pulling a predetermined tape applied to the metal film and examining the peeling visually. On the other hand, the tensile strength test was  
20 conducted by using a Sebastian tester. In FIG.19, the specimen that showed no peeling-off are marked by O, while those specimen that showed a peeling-off are designated by X. Further, the tensile strength shown in FIG.19 represents the tensile force observed at  
25 the moment the metal film peels off from the underlying barrier conductor layer.

Referring to FIG.19, it can be seen that EXP1 - EXP5 show an excellent adherence similar to REF. In the specimen COMP1 - COMP4 in which the  
30 reduction process of the present invention is omitted, on the other hand, no satisfactory adherence is attained. While the specimen REF provides a satisfactory adhesion, the process used for REF is



not suitable for a highly miniaturized semiconductor device having densely arrayed, fine interconnection patterns, as the lower Cu film formed on the barrier conductor layer is formed by a PVD process.

5                   Further, FIG.19 indicates, from the comparison of EXP1 - EXP3 all showing a satisfactory adhesion, that a maximum adhesive strength of 74MPa is achieved in EXP2 that uses SiH<sub>4</sub> in the first reduction step.

10                   While not explained, it should be noted that EXP5 corresponding to the second embodiment of the present invention is the specimen that has been exposed to the air for a duration of more than 24 hours after the barrier conductor film is formed,  
15 before the plasma exposure process is conducted. Even in such a case, an excellent adhesion is achieved. In the event the plasma exposure process is replaced with the exposure process to a reducing gas atmosphere of H<sub>2</sub> and the like, the adhesion is  
20 deteriorated as can be seen in COMP3 - COMP5.

                  The result of FIG.19 can be interpreted as follows.

                  With regard to the first embodiment, an XPS analysis was conducted on the barrier conductor layer  
25 of the specimen of EXP2 and it was confirmed that there exists a Si layer of several atomic layer thickness in the vicinity of the top surface of the TaN film. Obviously, the Si layer is formed as a result of the exposure to SiH<sub>4</sub> used for the first  
30 reducing gas atmosphere. The existence of the Si atomic layers suggests a reaction between Si and TaN, which leads to the formation of a layer of TaSiN on the top surface of the TaN film. Thus, it is believed

that the existence of the TaSiN layer on the top surface of the TaN film has caused the improvement of adhesion between the metal layer and the barrier conductor layer. Further, such a processing in a  
5 reducing atmosphere can cause a decrease of carbon and fluorine existing at the interface as impurities. Further, it is believed that a similar decrease of fluorine content and the formation of an adhesion layer are caused at the interface between the barrier  
10 conductor layer and the metal film also in the case of EXP1 and EXP3.

With regard to the second embodiment of the present invention, it is believed that the plasma processing has removed carbon, oxygen or fluorine  
15 atoms from the surface of the barrier conductor layer and this removal of the impurity elements has caused the observed improvement of adhesion between the metal conductor layer and the barrier metal layer.

FIGS.20 - 25 show various arrangements of  
20 the cluster tools used in the semiconductor fabrication process that uses the present invention.

Referring to FIG.20, a first processing chamber 42, a second processing chamber 44 and a third processing chamber 46 are disposed so as to  
25 surround a transfer chamber 40 including therein a transfer arm 41, wherein the transfer arm 41 transfers a wafer to be processed one by one from a load-lock chamber 43 to any of the foregoing processing chambers 42, 44 and 46 or from any of the  
30 foregoing processing chambers 42, 44 and 46 to another processing chamber 42, 44 and 46, or from any of the foregoing processing chambers 42, 44 and 46 to the lock-lock chamber 43.

Here, it should be noted that the first chamber 42 is used for a preprocessing while the second chamber 44 is used for the formation of the barrier conductor layer and includes a processing apparatus for carrying out the first exposure process exposing the barrier conductor film to the first reducing gas atmosphere. Alternatively, the second chamber 44 may include an apparatus for conducting a plasma exposure process according to the second embodiment of the present invention. On the other hand, the third chamber 46 is used for the formation of the metal film and includes a processing apparatus for carrying out the second exposure process exposing the metal film to the second reducing atmosphere.

In the cluster apparatus of FIG.20, the wafer to be processed can be handled in a reduced pressure environment throughout the process applied thereto without exposing the same to the air, by evacuating the transfer chamber 40. Alternatively, the transfer chamber 40 may be in the atmospheric pressure. In this case, each of the first through third chambers is provided with an air-lock mechanism. Further, other processing chambers may be added to the construction of FIG.20 such that the processing chambers circle around the transfer chamber 40.

FIG.21 is a modification of the cluster apparatus of FIG.20 in which the processing chamber 46 is disconnected from the transfer chamber 40 and the number of the processing chambers around the transfer chamber 40 is reduced. In the construction of FIG.21, the processing chamber 46 becomes a stand-alone chamber.

FIG.22 is another modification of the

apparatus of FIG.20 in which the processing chamber 46 is removed and the processing chamber 44 is used for both the processing of the barrier conductor layer and the processing of the metal film.

5               FIG.23 shows a further modification of the apparatus of FIG.20 in which the processing chamber 46 is disconnected, and the preprocessing and the processing of the barrier conductor layer are conducted in a single processing chamber 50.

10              FIG.24 shows a further modification of the apparatus of FIG.22 or 23 in that the pre-processing chamber 46 and the processing chamber 52 for the post-processing and the metal film formation are provided with an opposing relationship with respect  
15              to the transfer chamber 40.

              Further, FIG.25 shows a modification in which only single processing chamber 54 provided adjacent to the transfer chamber 40 is used for all of the pre-processing, the metal film formation and  
20              the post-processing.

              In the cluster-type apparatus explained above with reference to FIGS.20 - 25, it should be noted that the type described with reference to FIG.20, FIG.24 or FIG.25 can achieve the entire  
25              processing without exposing the wafer to the air.

              On the other hand, the construction of FIG.21 or 23 is suitable in the case when it is preferable to conduct the post-processing separately. For example, the construction of FIG.21 or FIG.23 is  
30              suitable when the Cu film is formed by an electrolytic plating process. Further, such a construction is suitable in the case the throughput of the processing is different between various

process steps and it is preferable to apply a batch process to the wafers processed by the single-wafer process having a high throughput. Further, the construction of FIG.21 or 23 is preferable in the case some of the process steps provides a heavy load to the processing chamber and the processing chamber tends to be damaged after a short operation. By using the construction of FIG.21 or 23 in such a situation, it is possible to switch the processing chamber to a reserved chamber when the processing chamber is damaged.

Further, the construction of FIG.25 has an advantageous feature of low cost in view of using a single processing chamber commonly for a number of different process steps, although the construction of FIG.25 has a drawback of low throughput due to the need of long time for changing the process condition and associated problem of accuracy of temperature control.

In conclusion, the constructions of FIGS.21, 20 and 22 are preferable according to this order.

Further, the present invention is not limited to the embodiments described heretofore, but various variations and modifications can be made without departing from the scope of the invention.